

# The Times

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## Business Directory.

### Attorneys at Law.

**Scott & Smith.**  
North Elm, opposite Court House.  
**Gilbert & Gilman.**  
North Elm, opposite Court House. (see advertisement.)  
**Wheat & Staples.**  
Second floor, Tate building.

### Apothecaries and Druggists.

**E. W. Allen, M.D.**  
West Market Street, McConnell building.  
**Porter & Eckel.**  
West Market, next courthouse. (see adv.)

### Book Stores.

**E. O. Stewart.**  
South Elm, opposite Express Office.

### Barbers.

**W. H. Allen.**  
North Elm, opposite Court House.

### Banks and Insurance Agents.

**Henry G. Smith.**  
South Elm, Tate building. (see adv.)  
**Wilson & Nader.**  
South Elm, opposite Express Office. (see adv.)

### Boot and Shoe Makers.

**E. Kirk Schlegel.**  
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

### Cigar Manufacturers.

**J. B. Williams.**  
South Elm, Caldwell block.

### Cabinet Makers and Undertakers.

**John A. Fitchett.**  
South Elm, near Depot.  
**W. C. Collins.**  
Corner of Sycamore and Davis streets.

### Contractors in Brick-work.

**David McKeight.**

### Contractors in Wood-work.

**J. D. Collier.**  
**Jos. L. Gentry.**

### Confectioners.

**T. D. Scott.**  
Tate Building, corner store.

### Dress-Making and Fashions.

**Mrs. A. Moore.**  
South Elm. (see adv.)  
**Mrs. A. Delouth.**  
Next door to Times Office.

### Dentists.

**J. B. Hootlett.**  
1st door left hand, up stairs, Garrett's building.  
**E. Scott.**  
East Market, Albright's block.

### Dry Goods, Grocers and Produce Dealers.

**W. S. Moore.**  
East Market, Albright's new building.  
**L. H. Rootzahn.**  
Corner East Market and North Elm, Lindsay corner. (see adv.)

### Hotels.

**W. D. Trotter.**  
East Market, Albright's new building.  
**L. E. May.**  
West Market, opposite Porter & Eckel. (see adv.)

### Shops.

**S. C. Holmes.**  
West Market, opposite Court House.  
**Jos. Shota & Sons.**  
South Elm, near Depot. (see adv.)

### C. G. Yates.

South Elm.  
**Smith & Gilman.**  
Opposite Southern Hotel.

### J. D. Klue.

East Market street.  
**S. Steele.**  
Corner East Market and Davis streets.

### D. W. C. Brodson.

Corner South Elm and Sycamore.  
**Grocers and Confectioners.**  
**Shaw & White.**  
East Market, next Post Office.

### Harness-makers.

**J. W. S. Parker.**  
East Market st., near Court House.  
**Jos. E. Thoms.**  
Corner South Elm and Sycamore.

### Hotels.

**Mission Hotel.** W. H. Reese, proprietor.  
Corner West Market and Greene streets. (see adv.)  
**Southern Hotel.** Seales & Black, proprietors.  
West Market, near Court House.

### Plaster's Hotel.

J. T. Reese, proprietor.  
East Market, near Court House.

### Livery Stables.

**W. J. Edmundson.**  
Davis street.

### Millinery and Lady's Goods.

**Mrs. W. S. Moore.**  
East Market, Albright's new building.  
**Mrs. Sarah Adams.**  
West Market, opposite Court House.

### Music and Musical Instruments.

**Prof. F. B. Mancie.**  
South Elm. (see adv.)

### RESERVATION.

**Westbank & Co.**  
Washington, near Railroad.

### Photographers.

**Hugh & Yates.**  
West Market, opposite Court House, up stairs.

### Physicians.

**J. S. Porter.**  
West Market st., near Times Office.  
**E. W. Allen.**  
West Market, McConnell building.

# THE GREENSBORO TIMES.

VOL. VII.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Thursday, February 6, 1868.

NO. 1.

## Tinners.

**Jan. E. O'Sullivan.**  
Corner West Market and Ashe streets.  
**Watchmakers and Jewellers.**  
**W. B. Farrar.**  
South Elm, opposite Express Office.  
**David Scott.**  
East Market, Albright's block.

## Guilford County Officers.

**Chairman of the County Court.** J. H. Lind-  
say.  
**Sheriff.** Robert M. Stafford.  
**Clerk of the County Court.** Lyndon Swain.  
**Clerk of the Superior Court.** John W. Payne.  
**Public Register.** William U. Steiner.  
**County Trustee.** Wyatt W. Ragsdale.

## U. S. Officials.

**Postman's Bureau.** Capt. Hugo Hildebrandt,  
Garrett's building, up stairs.  
**Assessor's Office.** Jesse Wheeler,  
West Market, near Court House.  
**Collector's Office.** Jos. Crane,  
South Elm.  
**Register in Bankruptcy.** Thos. B. Keogh,  
Tate building, up stairs.  
**Insolvent Warehouse.** D. W. C. Benbow,  
South Elm, Benbow's building.

## HYMN TO THE PEOPLE.

Not to be blest with warrior strength,  
To wield the sword and wear the glaive,  
Or rise to conquer's fame at length,  
Proclaims the good or makes the brave.

To have the power to bide the scorn,  
And rise above the hate and strife,  
Of those to wealth and title born,  
Is the crowned courage of our life.

What are the swords that prop a king—  
The banners in his army's van—  
To strength of soul that dares to spring,  
And show the monarch in the van!

Kings and the mightiest men of arms,  
Strong as the heads of realms they bide,  
Sport as they may with fortune's charms,  
They are like leaves upon the tide.

In dim of old sepulchres they lie,  
The feast of silence and decay,  
While the world-heart beats high  
And thrums itself upon today.

Give me the man whose hands have tossed  
The corn-seed to the mellow soil,  
Whose feet the forest depths have crossed,  
Whose brow is nobly crown'd with toil.

Written for The Times.

## THE LIFE

OF  
**Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. COLE,**

One of the former Editors of "The Times."

*Quo difficilius, hoc præclarior.*

BY WILLIAM L. SCOTT.

## INTRODUCTION.

The acts of men, for the most part, live after them. Few perish utterly. If they are not written out in the permanent history of the country, they are, to some extent, perpetuated in local and family traditions. Each affects human society directly or indirectly, beneficially or injuriously. Hence, the importance of writing, as it were, in water such acts as are vile, that they may be less known and felt, and of chronicling in a durable form the virtuous, that they may serve as "Footprints on the sands of time."

To point the way to usefulness, moral elevation and preferment. With this design, the writer has undertaken this sketch of **LIEUT. COL. COLE**, a man of high and noble virtues; and with the hope, too, that it may be promotive of a generous spirit of emulation among the youth of the country, he now diffidently places it in the hands of the public.

## CHAPTER I.

All the face of the earth is checkered with streams of different sizes and appearances. Some are shallow, others deep; some are so limpid that the golden sands sparkle in their beds, others are muddy and full of filth; some are smooth, others rough; some move noiselessly along, others dash impetuously forward; some are quite small and soon lost in larger waters, others are long and glide majestically into the vast oceans of the globe; and some gratify the taste for the beautiful, while others stir the soul with emotions of grandeur and sublimity. So with human minds. Some are profound, others not; some are pure, others corrupted; some are serene as a summer-sunset, others violent as the driving storm; some are restless, others not; some are contracted, others great and expansive; some live through only a few years, others cover a wide stretch of time; some by their attractiveness, elicit our admiration, others, by their moral obliquity and littleness, excite our disgust; and others still, by their daring, or quick-developing greatness, inspire feelings of awe and wonder. Of all these loveliest, most self-commending traits was the character of **CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS COLE**, the incidents of whose short life the writer hopes will prove valuable in moulding and ennobling the hearts and intellects of the youth of this country.

them for usefulness and eminence in the various walks of the world.

The **COLE** family is of Anglo-Saxon extraction. Their ancestry emigrated from Cornwall, the extreme south-western county of England, in the seventeenth century, and settled in the State of Virginia. Like other spirited Englishmen, they came to this country, which was then a boundless wilderness, inhabited, with the exception of a few settlements, only by the savage red-men of the forest, that they might enjoy freedom of conscience, thought, opinion and expression. To their descendants of the next century the right not to be taxed without representation was flatly denied. They were too proud to brook so gross a wrong. The great-grandfather of **Lieut. Col. COLE** and several great-uncles supported the cause of American representative independence in that first great Revolution, which shocked this continent, and received scars of honor, which they bore upon their persons through life, on the fields, which, in that memorable struggle with the British, were forever consecrated in the history of human liberty. His father, **Maj. WILLIAM C. COLE**, who moved, early in life, from Halifax, Virginia, to the county of Stokes, in North Carolina, where he settled permanently, was, likewise, a soldier in the war of 1812-'15 and shared largely in the severities and perils of that second war with the mother-land. **CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS COLE**, who was born in that county on the 12th day of February, 1834, was the oldest child of **Maj. COLE** by his second wife, **ELIZABETH MURPHY**, a daughter of **Mr. JESSE MURPHY**, of Patrick county, Virginia. He had several half-brothers and half-sisters, but only one full brother and full sister, **Col. JAMES R. COLE**, now of Texas, and **Mrs. MATHEWS**, the wife of **Col. JAMES E. MATHEWS**, the former Senator in the General Assembly for Stokes and Forsyth. His father died when he was quite a boy, after which his mother moved to the county of her father in Virginia where she lived until her death, which happened five years afterward. **Lieut. Col. COLE**, as he was called by his fond mother, was put to school when he was only six years old. He loved his book from his first lesson and progressed rapidly, for one of so few years, in all his infantile studies. So early as he could read well, she placed in his hands a little New Testament, from which he learned the beautiful story of the Cross. Like the child of **Elkanah** and **Hannah**, he was "lent to the Lord" by his christian mother. He was always a good boy. The flowers of a genuine, enduring piety, like a bed of sweet violets, covered over his heart modestly and richly at the tender age of eleven years, and, before he was twelve, he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of which he was a continual and increasing ornament throughout his life.

Fatherless, motherless, he was received into the home of his uncle, **Dr. JOHN L. COLE**, then a resident of the village of Coleville in Stokes, who was the guardian of both his person and estate; and afterward he moved with his uncle and family, in the year 1848, to the town of Greensborough where his academic course of studies was commenced at the age of fourteen. He recited his first lessons in the Latin Grammar and Reader to **LEVI M. SCOTT, Esq.**, a young lawyer, who was then teaching in this place. He was a model pupil. He went to school, not like too many, to idle his time and sport, but to learn,—to acquire useful knowledge. Early in his school days, he discovered great energy and resoluteness of character and a self-reliant disposition rare even in persons of more advanced age. Nothing daunted him,—nothing in his elementary preparation was so difficult as to deter him from its undertaking,—the fruit of hard scholastic toil, he ever felt, was sweetest and most remunerative after it was once gathered and garnered in the mind. He spent three years in preparing himself for collegiate matriculation, at the expiration of which time he was admitted to the study of law.

physically and mentally for a youth of only seventeen years.

There was not a more ambitious youth in the Sophomore class of Normal College than young **Lieut. Col. COLE** at the commencement of his college career; yet the ambition, which fired his bosom, was not characterized by a recklessness of the means employed to the attainment of a noble end. He aspired to stand at the head of his class in thoroughness of scholarship, to rise to greatness in letters; still, as the elegant **EVERETT** hath said, his desire was to be "only great as he was good." His sabbaths were kept holy—his week-day duties, as a young disciple, were strictly observed. He devoted much of his time to the study of moral science and scriptural truths. He had not been there long ere he selected an out-of-the-way spot, far from the busy hum of the college, where he could indulge himself in biblical readings and devotions without intrusion or interruption. Over that spot he erected a rough structure, which was seen there after he quit school,—that was his Gethsemane—the valley of fatness to his soul,—and in that secluded place he laid the foundation of that sterling, elevated, sustaining piety, which so distinguished him in the walks of quiet society-life, and which made him strong, indomitable and fearless in the terrible struggles and trials through which it was his fortune afterward to pass. 'Twas that which made him peerless among his youthful co-workers in the cause of his Master,—'twas that which "grappled to the heart and love of" all his classmates and school-fellows. His natural amiableness, his frankness, his liberality, his self-negation made him to all, both scholars and professors, an object of devoted affection, and yet all felt, that

"..... in his royalty of nature,  
Reigns that, which would be feared."

'Twas this latter quality of mind, which fitted him so eminently to command men and to lead them unflinchingly in the face of the red sheets and melting hail of the war-god. He had none of that heroism which displays itself in high-sounding talk, that signifieth nothing, nor of that morally insane rashness in which the modern duelist so vaunteth and prideth himself. His was that modest, wise, stern, Jacksonian courage and bravery, which can be called out to the fullest development only by the grand trials and throes of great national life-struggles.

He graduated in the summer of 1854 with the first distinction in scholarship. His class was composed of eight young men including himself. All were well grown, physically and intellectually matured, and impelled to close study by a laudable ambition. All are living except the subject of this memoir. Four have since entered the ministry—**PEARSON, DE PEELER, WHITTINGTON** and **WRIGHT**; two were officers in the Confederate Army—**Lieut. PAYNE** and **Capt. CARTER**; and the other, **Mr. J. A. EDWARDS**, is filling a judicial office in the county in which he lives. All, too, were members of the christian church with the exception of one only. But none of them, however excellent his school walk, or gifted his mind, left behind him a name longer to be remembered and revered by the society of which he was a member, than did **Mr. COLE**. Though he was not so able, in worldly goods, to give as many others; yet no one in the Columbian Literary Society equalled him in a generous liberality in increasing its Library and ornamenting its Hall. He was thoughtful of the honor and eminence of that literary association and not unmindful of the improvement of those who were to come after him in the long years of the future.

Thus furnished for the battle of life, thus endeared to all who were left in the quiet shades of his *Alma Mater*, he stepped into the arena of every-day life with the hope that he might do good and make a name worthy to live on the pages of his country's history; nor was he disappointed in this proud expectation.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## From the La Crosse Democrat. A NOBLE SPECTACLE.

One of the noblest spectacles ever witnessed by nations is that presented by the heroic, desolated, suffering, insulted, outraged and misjudged people of the Southern States. It is now a long time, as worlds move, events came upon us and histories are made, since the people of the Confederacy, whose bravery the North must forever endorse, gave up the unequal contest, submitted to fate and inexhaustible armies, threw down their arms and, placing full faith on promises of their conquerors, returned to their ash heaps, silent chimneys, vandalized homes and belts of desolation.

When the people of the South entered upon the chances of a rebellion they did so honestly, openly and earnestly.

While they fought, undaunted bravery, heroic devotion to their homes and loved ones, indifference to want, suffering and danger marked their struggle from first to last. They waged war, not to destroy us of the North, but to save themselves as a people and a confederation of States—to protect themselves by a constitution which could be respected.

They fought earnestly, more than man to man, and for all of vindictiveness shown by the South or her armies, God has forgiven that people, as have all who saw and knew their devotion to liberty, independence and principle, the more as we pause to think how much they had to exasperate them, as the flames of towns, cities—of beautiful homes years in making, shot heavenward to light thieves, bummers and despoilers on their way in the wake of armies, all protected by the flag of the nation alike!

He who could then and there sit idly down and smile, and jest, or hunt balm of Gilead for those who were in arms against him and all he held dear on earth, were unworthy a name among Americans or a place in honest history. Days rolled themselves into little scrolls of smoke and sorrow—weeks dropped into the crucible of years only too full of misery, and the years themselves went laden with ashed hopes, bleeding griefs and heroic sacrifices to the great power till at last exhausted manhood and preternatural courage gave way to ineffectuality, and the people were told that the war had ended!

Those we of the giant North warred against were of us—were with us—were sons of our fathers. Their wealth was our wealth and common pride. Their glory was our prosperity, their prosperity our happiness, their happiness ours.

We promised them fair dealing and liberal terms. We told them to go home and come again to our councils, to live under the good old laws made by common sires, and to their ruins went they all, believing that the North would keep its word. They sent men of their choice to represent them and their bleeding interests—they honestly and rightly sent men to represent their views and interests rather than ours.

We of the North insulted those we had overpowered—we lied to those who trusted us—we oppressed those we had robbed—we mocked those we had desolated—we tortured those we had promised to defend, and for weary months have, as a North, directed the great energies of the broken nation to purposes of destruction rather than salvation or restoration.

We have done nothing to give States their rights.

We have done nothing to give happiness to the people.

We have done nothing to give the desolate land to prosperity.

We have done nothing to aid or encourage in good behavior or honest industry those who took us at our word—*twice!*

On the contrary we have as a North done all in our power, even by terror of bayonet red with blood, by military oppression where it was not needed—by double dealing, falsehood, oppression, unjust legislation and unconstitutional enactments to irritate, harass, impoverish and destroy those who are shaming all the boasted religion, liberality and civilization of the North by

their heroic patience and forbearance.

Never did God or nations look upon a more sublime spectacle than the South so patient under her sorrows, poverty, humiliation, injustice and oppression. Her fields still tramped by soldiery—her homes still held by military tyrants—her law books still under bayonets—her ermine still under the drumhead—her interests and our interests still in the hands of her haters, with armies of abolition arritants still prowling over her ruins, inciting the blacks to acts of lawless violence and to murder their best friends, the men of the South, like noble, honest men, endure and trust for the better days sure to come to them ere long.

And we say to them from our ice bound home in the North that their prayers have been heard—their enduring fortitude is being rewarded, and that in the North a change is manifest. We have seen in 1867 over three hundred thousand gain of votes for the benefit of them and of the country—a gain unparalleled in the history of the ballot box, and still the Revolution is going on, and the end is not yet.

Then endure but do not endorse the power that is losing its terror. Keep still so far as acts of violence are concerned. Let no rash outbreak cut the arm that comes with succor. Take up with not one of the illegal propositions of dishonor made by a fractional, sectional Congress. Vote down—as one man, vote down, and do not accept the terms offered you since your submission, and if you are not able to vote down the illegal and by the Democracy that comes to your aid, unrecognized mass of ignorance that now under shadow of bayonets insults and dishonors your ballot boxes, vote in as solid phalanx as possible, against enduring the propositions wantonly and unconstitutionally made and thus enter a protest which will be heard and honored before many months shall roll away.

A little while longer endure but not endorse. We told you last year the tide would and should turn—the votes of 1867 attest the honesty of our belief and correctness of our prophecy.

And the end is not yet!

Keep still—stand firm—listen to the counsels of brave and wise men—strike no blow—march only to your labor and to vote down that you know, we know, the world knows and God knows to be wrong, and the sooner all will be right!

## THE N. C. CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

This body organized at Raleigh on the 14th of last month, and we fear we are too far behind to give as full an account of their doings as we could wish, or as we intend in the future. We give list of delegates in another column.

On the 15th, **Mr. Calvin J. Cowles**, of Wilkes, was elected chairman, and **Major T. A. Byrnes**, of Cumberland, principal secretary; **John H. Borer**, of Forsythe, as assistant secretary; **John H. Jones**, of Wake, as principal door-keeper, and **John T. Ball**, of Wake, as assistant doorkeeper.

16th.—The resolution of **Mr. Abbott** passed 57 to 18:

Resolved, That no reporters for any newspaper be allowed upon this floor, who treat the Convention or any of its members with disrespect, but that they shall, in case of offence in this respect, be excluded from the floor of the hall and from the galleries by the President.

17th.—Resolved to notify **Gen. Canby** of the permanent organization. Several bills and resolutions offered.

18th.—**J. E. O'Hara**, colored, was elected engrossing clerk.

20th.—**Joel Ashworth**, of Randolph, was elected enrolling clerk. **Mr. Welker** introduced an ordinance providing for the admission of members of the bar from other States to practice in the Courts of North Carolina.

21st.—**Mr. Welker**, a resolution providing for the office of Commissioner of Public Works; also one restricting the powers of the Legislature; also a preamble to the Constitution.

The ordinance of **Mr. Tourgee** to prevent oppression in the courts in certain causes, was taken up and considered. In the discussion he said: "There was an instance of a gentleman on this floor, who had been prosecuted but not convicted, and yet was burdened by enormous costs. In the county of Guilford there was an instance of a man, who was prosecuted, was acquitted and yet had to pay costs for his defence to the amount of \$1,500. The ordinance was referred. \$8 per day agreed upon for members of Convention. A reporter was authorized. (See next page.)



21 and 23rd—Nothing.  
24th—A report from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, stating that they had contracted with Mr. J. W. Holden to report the proceedings and debates of this Convention, in a condensed form, at a compensation of six dollars per day, to be published in some daily newspaper in this city. Adopted. A resolution was passed calling upon the Treasurer of State to pay the per diem and mileage of members of Convention.

25th—Mr. Congleton, a resolution declaring that this Convention has the right and now declares that all laws passed heretofore by any Convention or Legislature of North Carolina, are held to be null and void, and so remain until the assembling of the next Legislature of North Carolina, except what relates to marriage. Referred.

27th—Mr. Laffin, a resolution suspending the collection of debts, made prior to May, 1865, for ten years, without interest, and those made from May, 1865, to January, 1868, five years, without interest. Referred.

28th—The following sections of the Constitution passed:

SECTION 1. The Executive Department shall consist of a Governor, in whom shall be vested the supreme executive power of the State, a Lieutenant Governor, a Secretary of State, an Auditor, a Treasurer, a Superintendent of Public Works, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and an Attorney General, who shall be elected for the term of two years by the qualified electors of the State, at the same times and places, and in the same manner, as members of the General Assembly are elected. Their terms of office shall commence on the first day of January next after election, and continue until their successors are elected, and qualified: Provided, the officers first elected shall assume the duties of their office 10 days after the acceptance of the Constitution by Congress, and shall hold their offices for two years from after Jan. 1, 1869.

SEC. 2. "No person shall be eligible as Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, unless he shall have attained the age of 30 years, and shall have been a resident of the United States for twenty years, and of the State for two years next before such election, nor shall any person elected to either of those two positions be eligible to the same office more than four years in any term, unless elected upon him as Lieutenant Governor or Speaker of the Senate."

29th—The State Treasurer having refused to pay the Convention, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on finance, either in the name of this whole convention or in the name of a sub-committee, be authorized to negotiate a loan, not to exceed \$10,000, in order to pay the mileage of members.

The following bill for the relief of the people was submitted:

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS OF THIS STATE.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in convention assembled, That no court of law or equity of this State shall have jurisdiction of any suit or action founded on any contract made prior to the first day of May, 1865, (except actions against public officers, executors, administrators, guardians, trustees and others, acting in a fiduciary capacity, and their sureties, for a breach of their respective duties by the appropriation to their own use of money or property officially received by them, or other fraudulent act,) or of any action or process to revive or enforce any judgment heretofore recovered on any such contract, whether such action be now pending, or shall be commenced hereafter, and whether such process has been already issued or shall be hereafter issued; and the sheriffs, coroners and constables of this State, having in their hands any final process issued upon any judgment founded on such cause or action, are hereby commanded to stay all proceedings upon the same, and return the same to the proper courts.

This ordinance shall be in force from and after its ratification by this convention, and shall continue in force until the first day of July, 1868, or until the Constitution, which this convention has not adopted, shall go into effect, whichever shall first happen.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing ordinance be sent to Major General Canby, commanding &c., and that he be respectfully requested to cause the same to be enforced.

Mr. McDonald, one of the committee, agrees in recommending the foregoing, with the exception in the first section, which he thinks should be stricken out.

WILL B. RODMAN, Chairman.

30th—Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, an ordinance levying a tax of 75 per cent. on old debts. (This is the way to relieve the people. A good idea.) A resolution was adopted, calling on Sheriffs to furnish a statement of the number of executions in their counties, and the amount of money to be collected thereon, be taken up. Several sections of the Constitution were adopted.

The Report of the Committee on the Militia was next taken up for consideration, and, after some time spent in amendments and discussions, sections 1 and 2 were adopted, in form following:

SEC. 1. All able-bodied male citizens of the State of North Carolina, between the ages of 21 and 40 years, who are citizens of the United States, shall be liable to duty in the militia: provided, that all persons, who may be adverse to bearing arms, from religious scruples, shall be exempt.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall provide for the organizing, arming, equipping and discipline of the militia, and for paying the same, when called.

31st—Several sections of military bill were adopted. Quite a discussion was then read on the report of proceedings in the *Carolinian*, the reporter having read the term "nigger." And the reporter was ordered from the House.

Feb. 1—Mr. Ragland, a resolution requesting the Committee, appointed to confer with Gen. Canby, to ascertain if bonds and notes, given since 1st. May, 1865, and notes renewed prior to that time, are subject to General Order, No. 64. Rules suspended and resolution adopted.

Feb. 3—Gen. Abbott's bill in regard to Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R., after several amendments, was adopted.

## THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, February 6, 1868.

CONTRIBUTIONS.—Our columns are open to communications of general or local interest. Nothing personal admitted. No communication received unless accompanied by a responsible name.

**The Times,**  
Published at Greensboro, N. C.,  
Will commence its Seventh Volume  
early in February, 1868.

The undersigned propose to revive the *Times* newspaper, which was discontinued in 1861 on account of the war. We shall not attempt to keep up the distinctive literary characteristics of the *Times* past: it will be our primary object to make the *Times* a consistent, reliable and satisfactory newspaper—to devote its columns chiefly to a current record of the great public events transpiring in the country at large, and to a full and lively detail of the local news of our town and section.

Though not to be a partisan journal, the matter of the *Times* must necessarily be tinged by the political opinions of its conductors: we therefore candidly say that we disapprove the policy and deprecate the results of Radical legislation. Though willing to allow to the colored people the fullest guarantee of personal and property rights, we are not willing to accord to them supremacy or equality in the government councils. *In color, tastes and habits, we are white folks—and can't help it!*

We intend to make our paper profitable and entertaining to the family circle and to business men, and to furnish it at a price suited to the depressed condition of the country.

TERMS.—\$2 per year, invariably in advance.

Any person sending ten subscribers, will receive one copy gratis.

JAS. W. ALBRIGHT & BRO.

The above announcement, made two weeks ago, perhaps sufficiently indicates the proposed character of the *Times*. We would, however, say that we are sensible of the vast change in affairs since the discontinuance of the paper, in December 1861, and of the propriety and necessity of accommodating ourselves to that change. Our wagon of state has been forced out of its old ruts, where it had run smoothly for eighty years past; and will have to be jolted over a new cut road, and over many stones and stumps and runners, before it wears new grooves for easy going as of the old times.

The abolition of slavery, and other results of the war, have forced upon us a new set of ideas and a new course of action. An honest and earnest endeavor to conform our habits and shape our public conduct in accordance with the changed condition of the country, appears to be our highest wisdom. It is hard—nay, impossible, for a whole people to make a sudden turn in their habits of thought. Yet we would confidently rely upon the sense, the virtue and intelligence of our people, to make every change which policy and humanity might require, if time could be given them for reflection, for inquiry and for the maturing of a dispassionate judgment.

Congress is not disposed to wait for us. It gives no time for the passions of war to subside—for the mists of civil tumult to clear up from before the popular judgment—for the habits of two centuries, formed by a system of mastership and servitude, to be changed, ameliorated. From its standpoint Congress seems to see nothing in the South but a set of contumacious white rebels on one side, and a set of loyal and persecuted blacks on the other; and proceeds to legislate in a way to proscriber and punish the one, and to reward the other with political predominance. From our standpoint this legislation appears ill-judged and vindictive, and to involve danger not only to both races in the South, but to the government and people of the whole Union.

We acknowledge the turpitude of slavery, as it existed before the war,—for which, by the way, the North divides with the South the responsibility. The utter disregard of the marital and parental rights of men and women who were slaves, and their prohibition from reading even the word of God, were

features repugnant to the best feelings of the human heart—criminal in the eyes of the civilized world, and sinful in the sight of God. And not the least of the evils of the system was the tyranny which it exercised over the opinions of the people within the range of its influence. It tolerated no inquiry, submitted to no investigation, and visited with summary vengeance any who dared to question the "divinity of its right."

It is no matter of wonder to us that the system went out in the midst of violence. We accept its overthrow as the righteous judgment of heaven.

With these views, honestly entertained, we think we are prepared to concede to the negro, in his new relation, every privilege necessary to secure his rights of person and property, his happiness and moral elevation—to assist him in progress, until he become capable of exercising the highest rights of citizenship.

But the fact stares us in the face, that the mass of the negroes are not now fit for the suffrage. It is unnecessary for our purpose to inquire where the responsibility rests for their want of qualification. The fact is patent and undeniable—undenied, indeed, except by fanatical theorists and selfish demagogues who expect to manipulate negro votes to their own advantage.

Some colored people—many, in fact, within our personal acquaintance—are prepared now for the intelligent exercise of the franchise; but along the whole range of coast from the Potomac southward, and throughout the Gulf States, such is their extreme ignorance—running almost into absolute barbarism—as to make it a matter of amazement that Congress should attempt to clog civilization with their suffrage! Any thing short of vindictive fanaticism would pause and deliberate long before conferring the power of the franchise upon this population indiscriminately—much more before giving them predominance over the South, and the balance of power in the whole United States! And surely still more solemn should be the deliberation before the Federal Executive should be set aside, the Supreme Court emasculated, a Military Dictatorship created, and the Constitution of the country confessedly violated, in order to inaugurate this negro suffrage!

If the white people of the South could be allowed "a white man's chance" in this business, the legislation of Congress would seem less cruel and dangerous.

We know that our views are not worth much, but it is proper that the readers of our newspaper should know precisely what they are on this overshadowing subject.

### CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

A Convention of Conservatives of North Carolina was held in Raleigh on yesterday. It is to be hoped that their united wisdom may devise some course of public action to modify the extreme policy of the Radicals in power. And to this end we respectfully suggest that certain original Secessionists should not make themselves too conspicuous in the Convention. The influence of that body will be quite as good upon the patriotic masses of the people without them as with them. The quality of modesty would, after all that has passed, sit gracefully upon them now.

Certain old Democratic Secessionists, now foremost in the Radical party, after former years of persistent effort to destroy the government, are doing a full share in making that party offensive to the good taste and patriotism of the best people of the country.

LIFE OF COL. COLE.—On the first page will be found the 1st chapter of this sketch, by our talented townsman Gen. Will. L. Scott. Col. Cole was the originator of *The Times*, and we deem it but a merited tribute to his memory, that in again introducing the *Times* to the public, that a portion of the paper should be devoted to perpetuating the name of him whose early life was so ardently devoted to its advancement.

THANKS TO THE PRESS.—We return our thanks to the press for the many flattering notices of our announcement. Next week we shall insert a notice of each of our exchanges, giving terms, &c.

Shad in Wilmington daily. Price \$1.25 a pair. In Raleigh, \$2.50.

"Your country is desolate, your cities are burned with fire; your land, strangers devour it in your presence, and it is desolate as overthrown by strangers."

It has been some time since the above was written, and yet how strangely familiar it seems just now—how applicable to the present condition of this sunny land of ours, where once was peace, prosperity and happiness! A few short years ago, and the cry of hunger was unknown among us, and there was bread and work for all! The laborer went forth to his work with light and happy heart, and the song of

"Carry me back to old Virginia!"

or "Way down South where I was born!"

would unconsciously burst forth above the clang of the hammer, or the squeaking of the cotton gin or tobacco press!

"But a change came o'er the spirit of our dream."

The pious people of a colder clime became interested in our welfare, and for fear we should be swallowed in our sins, as the children of Korah were, a missionary undertaking—something after the style of the "Crusades" of old—was begun. After a four years' war the task was accomplished—the land purged—the sin removed—our enslaved brethren liberated!—and from one end of Yankeeedom to the other, was raised a loud anthem of praise—which sounded more like the yell of the savage over a tortured victim, than a thanksgiving to the Disposer of all things. The praise was not given to God; but, to the great ditcher, mighty hummer, or the martyred rail-splitter!

Two years and a half have passed, and how stands the matter. Instead of the peace, happiness and prosperity that we once enjoyed, there is turmoil, discontent and poverty. The wealthy are poor; the poor starving, and the once happy slave now wanders about half clad, half fed and discontented. Instead of gathering around the huge corn piles at the merry "shuckings," they now crowd the Freedmen's Bureau and beg for bread, because the corn is not here as of old. They are free and have voted, but is this a fair compensation for what they have lost?

The yearly visits of the Sheriff for taxes, were once looked forward to with little interest, because the taxes were small, and we had money; but now, money is scarce, and the monthly—yea, almost daily visits, from either an assessor, an inspector, or a collector,—with the regular system of espionage, adopted by the Government,—makes men tremble in the day-time and dream of jails and poor-houses in their slumber. Yea, "your land, strangers devour it in your presence, and it is desolate as overthrown by strangers."

### CONGRESSIONAL.

In addition to the account of "Reconstruction" legislation, given in another column, we present a short summary of congressional proceedings on other matters:

In the Senate, a bill relieving Gov. Patton, of Alabama, from political disabilities was passed, 26 to 5.

A bill taxing National bank shares, for State purposes, passed.

The discussion of reconstruction is kept up from day to day.

In the House, a resolution has passed repealing the territorial act of Montana, on account of the exclusion of certain classes from suffrage.

An important bill has been reported concerning the rights of American citizens abroad.

A bill forfeiting lands hitherto granted the rebel States for railroad purposes is under discussion. During the debate the fact was established that Alabama has 7,000,000, Mississippi, 4,000,000, Louisiana, 7,000,000, Florida, 17,000,000 of acres open to homestead laws.

Mr. Johnson, of California, asked leave to introduce a resolution, instructing the Judicial Committee to enquire whether Congress had power to prevent immigration of Chinese and other inferior races, and whether the civil rights bill and constitutional amendment conferred the right of suffrage, &c., on Chinese born in the United States.

A bill, removing the disabilities from Luke Blackmer, of Salisbury, N. C., was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

A bill repealing the cotton tax after the year 1867, and taking off the tariff on imported cotton after November, 1868, has passed both Houses.

The anti-contraction has passed both Houses. It provides—

"That from and after the passage of this act the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to make any reduction of the currency, by retiring or canceling United States notes, shall be, and is hereby, suspended; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the cancellation and destruction of mutilated U. S. notes and the replacing of the same with notes of the same character and amount."

A bill has been introduced in the House to remove the National Capital to St. Louis.

### COALFIELDS RAILROAD.

We understand that the stock holders of the Fayetteville and Western Railroad are to hold a meeting, in Fayetteville, on the 12th inst.; at which meeting the route of the Road, from the point to which it has been surveyed, to the point of intersection of the North Carolina Railroad, is to be determined. We learn that the location of the Road has been fixed, by actual survey, up to some point in Chatham County. Without much distinct knowledge of the matter,—we learn, generally, that a choice of two routes is proposed: one through Randolph to High Point; the other straight up to Greensboro. And we learn, further, that the route is to be fixed by the amount of subscriptions of stock on each—the largest amount to carry the location, after making the cost of construction equal on each.

Now which of these routes is of most value to Guilford County? The Randolph route only touches the county at High Point, and (in case of continuation towards Mt. Airy,) the western verge of the county. The Guilford route intersects the county diagonally, from the southeast to the northwest, throughout its whole length, and through some of its finest farming sections. It is but natural, therefore, that we should prefer the Guilford route for the advantages it offers to the county, as well as the county-town. Of course we have no blame for the citizens of Randolph, and our county-men of High Point, for desiring the Randolph route and the intersection at the latter place; and we admire the public spirit which prompts their liberal subscriptions in these hard times. But, in view of the value of the proposed Road to our ancient borough, and the great mass of our county-men—to say nothing of the shortness and greater cheapness of the route—we would respectfully and earnestly appeal to the inhabitants along the Guilford route, including our town of Greensboro, to bestir themselves, and immediately subscribe all they can prudently offer, in money or work, for the building of the Road. No time is to be lost—as the route is to be determined by the amount of subscriptions, and the time of subscribing, for that purpose, to close on the 12th.

Mr. J. T. Morehead, Jr., and particularly Mr. D. F. Caldwell, have recently been making earnest efforts to stir up our people along the Guilford route to the immediate importance of this work. The public lethargy to contend against is great, (but hardly surprising, when we consider the inebriety on the people.)

Nevertheless, we learn that the subscriptions already amount to a handsome sum, with a prospect of more before the meeting. Let them come! for every cent will be needed to accomplish the important object in view. We may remark, that the subscriptions recently made along our route are undoubtedly good—in such amounts as the substantial men who make the promises will pay.

A factious Georgia editor once remarked, that the *ne plus ultra* of human fame was to have a railroad engine named in one's honor. Without jest, the tribute is an honorable one. In view of the up-hill work which a certain townsman of ours has so pertinaciously performed in favor of this Road,—if ever an engine shall come up from the land of Egypt to Greensboro, we should like to see it inscribed, in big gilt capitals, with the name of Frank Caldwell.

THE SUPERIOR COURTS.—SPRING TERMS.—The Judges of the Superior Courts of the State will hold the Spring Terms as follows:

1st Circuit—Judge Warren.	
2d " "	Barnes.
3rd " "	Gilliam.
4th " "	Vacancy.
5th " "	Mitchell.
6th " "	Buxton.
7th " "	Little.
8th " "	Shipp.

### BOOK TABLE.

Publishers of Books and Periodicals will receive careful notices of all new works forwarded to us.

STERLING'S SOUTHERN ORATOR: Containing Standard Lectures in Prose and Poetry for Declamation and Recitation in Schools and Colleges. By Prof. Richard Sterling, A. M., Principal of Edgeworth Female Seminary. New York: Owens & Agar, 110 William St. Greensboro, N. C.: R. Sterling & Son.

This volume, the last of Sterling's Southern Series, has recently been issued.

We have examined this Orator as critically as we are able, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it is superior to any book of the kind now before the public. The selections are admirably adapted to the end proposed; and the discriminating taste of Prof. Sterling has furnished to the tyro as well as the experienced forensic declaimer, the very best specimens of English and American oratory. All the great masters of oratory are here represented by selections from their most elaborate and finished productions.

Although designed more especially for the use of Southern youth; and containing many choice extracts from the production of the giant intellects which have reflected honor on our own sunny land; still Prof. S. has by no means confined himself to these. Among the two hundred and forty or more authors represented in this volume, some twenty-nine or thirty States are represented, and the brightest intellects of the whole country are laid under contribution, for the benefit of those who need such a book. In this respect the volume before us differs widely from some of the books of a similar kind that have fallen under our notice. In them are exhibited a narrow and contracted sectionalism, both in authors and sentiments that must disgust any sensible man. In this volume no sentiments are to be found that will offend any man or party in the country unless they are strangers to every noble and generous impulse, or the enemies of truth and justice and good government.

A valuable addition to the body of this work is a varied list of subjects for composition, and questions for discussion, which should recommend it to all members of debating societies. Besides there are incorporated—The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and Washington's Farewell address to the people of the United States.

We commend this book to all our readers, and more particularly to the young, for whom it is especially designed.

THE LAND WE LOVE for February has been received. This valuable Southern Monthly is published in Charlotte by Gen. D. H. Hill, and is worthy a place in every true Southern home.—We invite special attention to the article called the "Lost Dispatch." The following is the contents:

Sketch of 1st Kentucky Brigade, "Our Left," The Lost Dispatch, We Will Wait, Albert Nyanza, The Dinah of Two Thousand Years Ago, Universal Exposition of 1867, Right to Vote, The Lake Country of England, A Portrait, Perfect Through Suffering, Steam Ploughing, The Abyssinian Expedition, Haversack, Notes on The Month, Editorial.

SEVERE SENTENCE.—*Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 30.*—A negro named Lewis Washington, has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$2,000 and be imprisoned for two years, for marrying a white woman.

The attention of the Freedmen's Bureau, is respectfully called to the above telegram.

FAILURES IN NEW YORK.—The *Herald* says: Business seems to have again lost all confidence in itself, and for the month of January thus far failures have increased from week to week in rather dangerous progression. The list for four weeks ending January 25th exhibits an aggregate liability of over \$8,000,000, of which assets will cover about one-fourth.

Ennis L. Hopton, a colored democrat, is the only man of his race in Wayne county, who voted against the Republicans at last election.

The State Treasurer of Georgia has been arrested by the military authorities. The cause of arrest is not reported, but it was, probably, to compel him to produce the books of his Department.







## The Farmer's Column.

From the Farmer.  
ESSENTIALS TO PRODUCTIVE FARMING.

The following sixteen essentials for productive farming are from the pen of the editor of the *American Farmer*:

1. Good implements of husbandry, and plenty of them, which should always be kept in perfect order.

2. Deep ploughing and thorough pulverization of the soil by the free use of harrow, drag and roller.

3. An application of lime, marl or ashes, where calcareous matter or potash may not be present in the soil.

4. A systematic husbandry of every substance on a farm capable of being converted into manure, as systematic a protection of such substances from loss by evaporation or waste of any kind, and a careful application of the same to the lands in culture.

5. The draining of all wet lands, so as to relieve the roots of the plants from the ill effects of a superabundance of water, a condition equally pernicious as drought, to their healthy growth and profitable fructification.

6. The free use of the plough, cultivator and hoe, with all row-cultured crops, so as to keep down at all times the growth of grass and weeds, those pests which prove so destructive to crops.

7. Seeding at the proper time with good seed, and an equal attention as to the period of working crops.

8. Attention to the construction of and repair of fences, so that what is made through the toils and anxious cares of the husbandman, may not be lost through his neglect to protect his crops from the depredations of stock.

9. Daily personal superintendence on the part of the master over all the operations of the farm, no matter how good a manager he may have, or however faithful his hands may be, as the presence of the head of a farm and the use of his eyes, are worth several pairs of hands.

10. Labor saving machinery, so that one may render himself as independent as needful of neighborhood labor; as a sense of the comparative independence of the employer upon such labor, begets a disposition of obedience and faithfulness on the part of the employee.

11. Comfortable stabling and sheds for horses and stock, all the necessary outbuildings for the accommodation of the hands and protection of the tools and implements, as well as for the care of the poultry.

12. Clover and other grasses to form a part of the rotation of crops, and these to be at proper periods ploughed in to form pabulum for succeeding crops. The clover field to be either plastered or ashed each succeeding spring—one bushel of the former and six of the latter per acre.

13. To keep no more stock than can be well kept, but to keep as much as can be kept in good condition, as it is a wise policy to feed as much as possible of the crops grown on the farm and thus return to it that which has been abstracted from it.

14. To provide a good orchard and garden; one to be filled with choice fruits of all kinds—the other with vegetables of different sorts, early and late, so that the table may at all times be well and seasonably supplied, and the surplus contribute to increase the wealth of the proprietor.

15. The taking of one or more good agricultural papers.

16. It is better to cut grain just before it is fully or dead ripe. When the straw immediately before the grain ripens is so dry that on twisting it no juice is extracted, it should be cut, for there is then no circulation of juice to the ear.

A VALUABLE RECIPE FOR HOUSEWIVES.—We find the following receipt for making "the best yeast in the world," in a late number of the *Rural New Yorker*, and commend it to the trial of our skillful housewives:

"Boil a pint bowl full of hops in two gallons of water, strain and add a tea-cupful of flour, one of brown sugar, and a teaspoonful of salt. No yeast is required to raise it. Let it stand three days in a warm place, and it will then begin to foam. Then boil three pounds of potatoes, mash fine, and add them to the yeast, and stir the whole well together; then put it into a bag and coat

and it will keep good any length of time, and grow better all the while. A small teaspoonful is sufficient for six loaves of bread. When this is gone, make a new jugful in the same way, and keep it corked tight, and you never need go to baker's or brewer's for yeast.

How MANY CABBAGES PER ACRE.—The great cabbage growers about New York city generally calculate upon ten thousand heads per acre, allowing four superficial feet to each plant, which gives a surplus of three thousand and four hundred plants.

We suppose the crop may average five cents a head, giving \$500 an acre, which, considering it is a second crop or third crop of the season, affords a pretty good return. Cabbages often follow peas, with which radishes or lettuce have been grown; and ground from which an early crop of potatoes have been taken is often planted with late cabbages. The soil for this crop must be rich and manure used sparingly. Hog manure is not approved in this vicinity; it is said that it produces "club-footed cabbages." The gardeners prefer rotation for this crop, though we have known cabbages to grow upon the same spot a dozen years in succession. Near a city there is no doubt about the profitability of the crop, and we believe it is a valuable one for food for cattle and sheep. It increases the flow of milk, but it does not improve the quality. Irrigation is valuable where cabbages grow, as they require a vast quantity of water as well as manure, with deep tillage and thorough cultivation.—*Tribune*.

CURING GREEN HIDES.—A great many butchers, wool dealers, &c., are purchasers of the hides of the beef in county towns, and we often get from them inquiries as to the most proper and profitable method of curing the hide and preparing it for the market. A great many butchers do not use proper care in this branch, and the consequence is that the hides will not pass city inspection, owing entirely to the ignorance, and carelessness of persons who prepared them for market. The proper way to salt hides is, to lay them out flat, flesh side up, and form a nearly square bed, say 12 by 15 feet, folding in the edges so as to make them as nearly solid as possible. Split the ear in the cords that run up the ear in each one, so as to make them lie out flat. Sprinkle the hide with two or three shovelfuls of coarse salt, as the size may require—say, for a sixty to eighty pound hide, from ten to fifteen pounds of salt. At any rate cover the hide well, as it need not be wasted; then let them lie in this from 15 to 20 days, after which take them up shake the salt out, and use it again.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter*.

A celebrated Boston chemist says that the best method of cleaning silverware is to wipe with a rag wet with Aqua Ammonia. The black sulphide of silver will collect on even the purest silver, but will yield to Water of Ammonia.

The extra land required for a worm fence would pay the interest and principal of the cost of a good fence in five years.

A VALUABLE MACHINE.—We were shown yesterday at the store of Messrs. Brown & Anderson, where it is on exhibition, a machine for engraving, lettering, and all manner of work in this line. It is the invention of Messrs. Guerrant & Fields, of Leaksville, Rockingham county, in this State, by whom a patent has been procured. The first patent was taken out by the inventors, December 18th, 1866. Latterly some improvements have been added, and a new patent was secured for the machine as improved, October 21st, 1867.

In the invention of this truly wonderful machine, Messrs. Guerrant & Fields have evinced unmistakable genius. The smallest and most complicated lettering and engraving is done as well as the largest. It is easy of operation, and excels in rapidity of execution. An order has been filled for some twenty of the machines, and about forty are now being manufactured. For more than eight years the inventors have labored to give to the world this useful invention, and the product of their labor is of such value as to insure their fortune in a few years. Both of these

## Wit and Wisdom.

A THRILLING ROMANCE.

CHAPTER I.

She stood beside the altar, with a wreath of orange buds upon her head—upon her back the richest kind of duds—her lover stood beside her with white kids and dicky clean—the last was twenty-one year old, the first was seventeen.

The parson's job was over—every one had kissed the bride, and wished the young folks happiness, and, danced, and laughed, and cried. The last kiss had been given and the last word had been said, and the happy pair had shimmered down, and sought the bridal bed.

CHAPTER II.

She stood beside the wash tub, with her red hands in the suds, and at her slipshod feet there laid a pile of dirty duds; her husband stood beside her—the crossiest man alive—the last was twenty-nine year old, the first was twenty-five.

The heavy wash was over, and the clothes hung out to dry—and Tom had stuck his finger in the dirty baby's eye. Tom had been spanked and supper made upon a crust of bread, and then the bride and bridegroom went grumbling to bed.

Cincinnati has a skating pond of frozen beer.

The man who ran up a bill fell off when he came to settle it.

Geese, dull as they are, imitate men. Notice that one of the flock drinks, the rest follow.

Twilight is but day getting black in the face from drinking night-shade.

An Atlanta paper, bearing that Sherman "is the coming man," hopes he won't come that way again.

What is more brilliant than a toper's nose?—Why, volca-noes, to be sure. Fat remarks that the chief glow of each comes from the "crater."

A little girl once hearing the remark that old people had once been children, artlessly inquired: "Who took care of the babies?"

"Will you let me drill you?" said the crowsbar to the rock. "I'll be blasted if I do," was the hardy reply.

Another relic of the classic age has been found in St. Louis, being a dog's collar, supposed to have belonged to Julius Caesar, from the fact of having his name engraved on it!

A Missioner editor remarks that while he makes no pretensions as "a skatist," he believes that he can fall down on the ice and get up without being told as often as any other man.

They have a descendant of Charlemagne in the Dominion Parliament. We have descendants of an older fellow, Noah, in our Congress, and in our Conventions of the Deacons of Ham.

A Frenchman wishing to say of a young lady that she was as gentle as a lamb, thus expressed himself, "she be mouse tame like the *petite mouton*."

In a country churchyard this epitaph may be seen: "Here lies the lady of James Robinson, and Ruth, his wife; and underneath, 'Their warfare is accomplished.'"

Let no man be ashamed to work. Let no man be ashamed of a hard fist or a sun-burnt countenance. Let him be ashamed only of ignorance and sloth. Let no man be ashamed of poverty.—Let him only be ashamed of dishonesty and idleness.

Everything has its use. Were it not for the flies, people in summer would sleep two hours longer than they do, and thus lose the best part of the day—the portion devoted to sunrise and meadow-larks.

"Larry said a coquettish young lady to her cousin prematurely bald, 'why is your head like heaven?' 'Don't know, I'm sure,' replied the swell; 'unless, indeed, because it has a shining crown.' 'Good, but not correct. Because there is no more dying or parting there!'

A young widow who had married an old man was forever speaking of "my first husband." The second husband at first gently remonstrated. "I guess," said the wife, putting, "you'll want me to remember you when you're dead gone." Comforting!

A poet, after looking over life, has come to the following rhyming conclusion: "Oh! I wouldn't live forever—I wouldn't if I could; But I needn't fret about it, for I couldn't if I would."

"Which are the uttermost parts of the earth?" asked a school teacher of one of his boys. "The parts where there are the most women," answered the head of the class. "What do you mean by that, Brown?" asked the teacher. "I mean, was the reply, 'that where there are the most women, there is the most uttered.'"

Oh! the bonnets of my girlhood—the kind I wore to school. I really thought them pretty—I must have been a fool. And yet I used to think myself on hats a jaunty miss; perhaps I was, as fashion went—but what was that to this? Oh! the lovely little buckwheat eake—the charming little mat! It makes my head so level and so very, very flat. Oh! a sister's love is charming, as everybody knows, and a handsome cousin's love is nice (that is, I should suppose), and the love of a true lover is a love that cannot pull—but the love of a new bonnet is the dearest love of all.

A Confugal Caution.—Sir George Etherege, having run up a score at Lockit's, absented himself from the ordinary. In consequence of this Mrs. Lockit was sent to dun him and threaten him with an action. He told the messenger that he would certainly kiss her if she stirred a step in it! On this, the message being brought, she called for her hood and scarf, and told her husband, who interposed, "that she should see if there was any fellow alive that had the impudence!" "Pr'ythee, my dear, don't be so rash," said the good woman; "you don't know what a

## THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Be it enacted, &c., That in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida, and Arkansas there are no civil State governments republican in form, and that the so-called civil governments in said States, respectively, shall not be recognized as valid or legal State governments, either by the executive or judicial power or authority of the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the speedy enforcement of an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the several acts supplementary thereto, the General of the army of the United States is hereby authorized and required to enjoin, by special orders upon all officers in command within the several military departments within said several States, the performance of all acts authorized by said several laws above recited, and is authorized to remove, at his discretion, by his order from command any or all of said commanders, and detail other officers of the United States army, not below the rank of colonel, to perform all the duties and exercise all the powers authorized by said several acts, to the end that the people of said several States may speedily reorganize civil governments, republican in form, in said several States, and be restored to political power in the Union.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the General of the army may remove any or all civil officers now acting under the several provisional governments within said several disorganized States, and appoint others to discharge the duties pertaining to their respective offices, and may do any and all acts which by said several laws above mentioned are authorized to be done by the several commanders of the military departments within said States; and so much of said acts, or of any act as authorizes the President to detail the military commanders to said military departments, or to remove any officers who may be detailed as herein provided, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful for the President of the United States to order any part of the army or navy of the United States to assist by force of arms the authority of either of said provisional governments in said disorganized States to oppose or obstruct the authority of the United States provided in this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That any interference by any person, with intent to prevent by force the execution of the orders of the General of the army made in pursuance of this act and of the acts aforesaid, or any refusal or wilful neglect of any person to issue any order, or do any act required by this act, or either of the acts to which this act is additional or supplementary, with intent to defeat or delay the due execution of this act, or of either of the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be held to be a high misdemeanor, and the party guilty thereof shall, upon conviction, be fined, not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding two years.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That so much of all acts and parts of acts as conflicts or is inconsistent with the provisions of this act is hereby repealed.

## CONSERVATIVE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

Hon. W. A. Graham, Hillsboro'.  
George Howard, Tarboro'.  
Daniel G. Fowle, Raleigh.  
Thomas Bragg, "  
A. S. McMillan, "  
J. R. McLean, Greensboro'.  
Lewis Hanes, Salisbury.

Gen. Samuel F. Patterson, Patterson.  
Robert Strange, Esq., Wilmington.  
Hon. W. H. Smith, Morfreesboro'.  
Z. B. Vance, Charlotte.  
B. S. Gaither, Morganton.

F. B. Satterthwaite, Esq., Washington.  
Ralph Gorrell, Esq., Greensboro'.  
Hon. S. J. Person, Wilmington.  
A. T. Davidson, Franklin.

First District.  
Henry A. Gilliam, Esq., Edenton.  
Hon. Jesse R. Stubbs, Williamson.  
Col. Wm. F. Martin, Elizabeth City.

Second District.  
George V. Strong, Esq., Goldsboro'.  
Jno. H. Houghton, Esq., Newbern.  
Col. E. D. Hall, Wilmington.

Third District.  
Jno. D. Taylor, Esq., Brunswick County.  
Hon. Thos. S. Ashe, Wadesboro'.  
Hon. Jesse G. Shepherd, Fayetteville.

Fourth District.  
Hon. William Eaton, Jr., Warrenton.  
J. C. Davis, Esq., Raleigh.  
R. C. Badger, Esq., Raleigh.

Fifth District.  
Wm. I. Scott, Esq., Greensboro'.  
Hon. Bedford Brown, Locust Hill.  
Hon. James M. Leach, Lexington.

Sixth District.  
James E. Kerr, Esq., Salisbury.  
R. F. Armfield, Esq., Wilkesboro'.  
Andrew C. Cowles, Esq., Hamptonville.

Seventh District.  
L. S. Gash, Hendersonville.  
Col. Jas. R. Love, Webster.  
Plato Durham, Esq., Shelby.

DULA, tried in Iredell county, last week, for the murder of Laura Foster, a case removed from Wilkes county, was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on the second Friday in February. An appeal was prayed and granted to the Supreme Court, now in session, for a new trial; but as this is the second trial had in the case, it is hardly expected that the Supreme Court will order another.—*Banner*.

Every bird pleases us with its lay—especially the hen.

## MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION ORDERED BY CONGRESS, TO MAKE A CONSTITUTION FOR NORTH CAROLINA

Burke and McDowell—John S. Parks, W. A. B. Murphy.

Rutherford and Polk—W. H. Logan, Jesse Rhodes.

Yancey and Mitchell—Julius S. Garland.

Madison, Buncombe, Henderson, and Transylvania—Geo. W. Gahagan, J. H. Duckworth, Thos. J. Candler.

Haywood and Jackson—W. B. G. Garrett.

Macon, Clay and Cherokee—Mark May, Geo. W. Dickey.

Alleghany, Ashe, Surry, Watanga and Yadkin—Saml. Forkner, Evan Benbow, Geo. W. Bradley, J. G. Marler.

Caldwell, Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander—Calvin J. Cowles, Calvin C. Jones, Wesley H. George, John O. A. Bryan, Jerry Smith.

Davie and Rowan—Allen Rose, Dr. Milton Hobbs, J. S. McCubbin.

Cleveland—Plato Durham.

Catawba—James R. Ellis.

Lincoln—Joseph H. King.

Gaston—Milo J. Aydlott.

Mecklenburg—Edward Fullings, Silas W. Stillwell.

Union—Wm. Newsum.

Cabarrus—W. T. Blume.

Stanly—Levi C. Morton.

Anson—George Tucker, Henry Chilson.

Stokes—R. F. Petree.

Forsythe—E. B. Teague.

Davidson—Isaac Kinney, S. Mullican.

Randolph—T. L. L. Cox, R. F. Tragg.

Guilford—G. W. Welker, A. W. Tourgee.

Rockingham—H. Barnes, John French.

Caswell—Wilson Carey, P. Holnett.

Alamance—Henry M. Ray.

Person—William Merritt.

Orange—E. M. Holt, J. W. Graham.

Chatham—J. A. McDonald, W. T. Gunter.

Wake—S. D. Franklin, J. P. Andrews, B. S. D. Williams, Jas. S. Harris.

Granville—J. W. Ragland, J. J. Moore, C. Moga.

Warren—John Hyams, John Read.

Franklin—John H. Williamson, Jas. T. Harris.

Cumberland—W. A. Mann, J. W. Hoal.

Harnett—J. M. Turner.

Moore—S. S. McDonald.

Montgomery—Geo. A. Graham.

Richmond—R. T. Long, Sr.

Wayne—H. L. Grant, J. Hollowell.

Johnston—Dr. James Hay, Nathan Gulley.

Greene—J. M. Patrick.

Wilson—W. Daniel.

Nash—Jacob Ing.

Halifax—Henry Epps, J. H. Redfow, J. J. Hays.

Northampton—R. C. Parker, H. T. Grant.

Edgecombe—J. H. Baker, Henry A. Dowd, Henry C. Cherry.

Lenoir—R. W. King.

Brunswick—Edwin Legg.

Columbus—Haynes Lennan.

Robeson—Joshua L. Nance, G. B. Haven.

Bladen—A. W. Fisher, F. F. French.

New Hanover—Gen. J. C. Abbott, S. S. Ashley.

J. H. Guilford.

Duplin—J. W. Peterson, Samuel Highsmith.

Sampson—Sylvester Carter, Alexander W. B. Bates.

Tyrrell and Washington—E. Jones.

Martin—Samuel W. Watts.

Bertie—P. D. Robbins, Regent Lee.

Herford—J. B. Hare.

Gates—Thomas I. Hoffer.

Chowan—John R. French.

Perquimans—Dr. Wm. Nicholson.

Pasquotank and Camden—C. C. Pool, M. Taylor.

Currituck—Thomas Sanderlin.

Craven—David Heaton, W. H. S. Sweet, C. D. Penson.

## MONEY SAVED

MONEY SAVED

18

18

MONEY MADE!

MONEY MADE!

GREAT BARGAINS!

GREAT BARGAINS!

CAN ONLY BE FOUND

CAN ONLY BE FOUND

AT

AT

L. R. MAY'S

L. R. MAY'S

CHEAP STORE,

CHEAP STORE,

Opposite Porter & Eckel's store.

Opposite Porter & Eckel's store.

CALL AND SEE!

CALL AND SEE!

L. R. MAY.

L. R. MAY.

North Carolina.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Equity.

Willis H. Alfred and Fanny Alfred by their guardian James H. Alfred.

vs.

W. J. Hall and Geo. W. Collier, execs. of Willis H. Alfred, deceased, and others.

It appearing to my satisfaction that the "Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America," is a body politic located and doing business without the limits of this State, and having no office residing within this State, upon whom process can be served; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the *Greensboro Times*, notifying the said institution of the filing of this bill, and that unless it appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Randolph, on the fourth Monday of March next, and there, and then, plead, answer or demur to the same judgment will be taken as confessed, and the cause set down for hearing as to it, *ex parte*.

Witness, S. S. Jackson, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County of Randolph, at office, in the town of Asheboro, this 30th day of January, 1868.

S. S. JACKSON, C. M. E.

The State of North Carolina.

Guilford County of Equity, Master's Office.

Jesse H. Lindsay, cashier, and others.

vs.

John Hood and others.

The defendant, Grafton Gardner, is hereby notified that I shall proceed, at my office in Greensboro, on the 2d day of March, 1868, to execute the reference and take the account ordered in the above-named cause, at Fall Term, 1868, of Guilford County of Equity, where and when all parties interested are required to attend with their witnesses and any other evidence they may wish to offer in the case.

Witness, Ralph Gorrell, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County of Guilford, at office, in Greensboro, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1867, this 29th day of January, 1868.

1—36—\$3. RALPH GORRELL, C. M. E.

North Carolina.

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Equity, to Spring Term, 1868.

John T. Reese and Lavinia, his wife,

vs.

John Graham and others.

Petition for Sale of Land.

It appearing to my satisfaction upon affidavit filed in my office that John Graham, Henderson Graham, Peter G. Graham and John Graham four of the defendants in the above named case, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the *Greensboro Times*, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this bill; and that unless they appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Guilford at the Court House in Greensboro, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, the same will be taken as confessed and set down for hearing *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Ralph Gorrell, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County of Guilford, at office in Greensboro this 31st day of January, A. D. 1868.

1—68—\$8. RALPH GORRELL, C. M. E.

Dissolution Notice.